It Costs More=But Then! NO SHOTGUN IN HIS

This dry goods house has, for twenty-five years, made it a point to supply a demand for the most desirable in dry goods-good qualities and up-to-date styles.

The merchant who follows this course denies himself the large profits to be derived from job lots, old goods and broken stocks. He finds it requires greater care in buying and close margins in selling.

BUT THEN

fashionable goods and good qualities please our customers. They make friends-andthey advertise us. Suppose you take a look at our window

display, or, better still, come and see what HANDSOME DRESS GOODS ARE. MOHAIR JACQUARDS, FRENCH NOVELTIES, FINE TAILORINGS, NEW CHALLIES, NEW PLAIDS, NEW STORM SERGES.

48-inch Quadrilliane, \$1.25. 20 pieces 45-inch real Mohair Cheviot, navy, marine, garnet, myrtle, brown and black, hard twill and close-woven, 59c per yard.

They wonder how so fine 'twas made.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

New Summer Goods each day.

Monday **Window Bargains** In Brenneke's old dancing hall over

Pearson's music store, opposite the Denison House. 3 Bagdad Curtains, were \$7, Mon- \$4.65

5 Bagdad Curtains, were \$11, Monday 4 Bagdad Curtains, were \$12, Monday 1 Kiskillen Curtain, was \$32, Monday 1 Kiskilien Curtain, was \$24, Monday 1 Kiskilien Curtain, was \$33, Mon- 22.75 1 Kiskilien Curtain, was \$30, Mon- 19 90

1 Kiskillen Curtain, was \$35, Mon- 23.80 These are all choice Oriental goods and are great bargains.

JASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE

THE FAMOUS ALEXANDRE GLOVES



The favorite glove in Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and New York, in ladies' and men's wear. Prices \$1.75 and \$2. Children's at \$1. TUCKER, Agent, 10 East Wash. St.

NO VERDICT IN SIGHT

ONE OF THE JURORS IN THE ROOK-ER MURDER CASE IS ILL.

Stories Told as to the Disposition of the Murderer's Two Little Children.

The jury in the Alonzo Rooker murder case is still out, and at 10 o'clock last night there was no indication that an agreement would be reached. At that hour Bailiff Royster made the jurors comfortable in Judge Mc-Cray's chambers and improvised himself a bed in the Circuit Court. The jury worked hard on the case throughout Saturday night. A number of ballots were taken yesterday morning, but in the afternoon juror Campbell, of Broad Ripple, was laid up with sick headache and his fellow-jurors took a half holiday. Supper was sent to the jury at 6 Judge McCray and the attorneys came down to the courtroom yesterday afternoon and wait i a while for a verdict. At 10 o'clock last night juror Campbell was sleeping like a log and it did not look as if an-

other ballot could be taken before midnight. None of the Rooker family visited the courthouse yesterday. Rooker's uncle was up from Morgan county Saturday night, but he did not put in an appearance yesterday. which is denied by others. The Rookers had two bright little girls-Fannie, aged nine, and Alma, aged twelve. After the separation, these children were sent to the Indianapolis Orphans' Home. A family of respectability adopted the child Fannie about a year be-fore Mrs. Rooker was murdered by her hus-band, and it was understood by the relatives that the child had fallen into kind hands. One of Rooker's Morgan county rela-tives said yesterday that he had heard a report to the effect that the family which adopted Fannie Rooker had returned her to the Orphans' Home, not caring to bring up a child whose father was a murderer. Rooker's brother-in-law denies this and says the child is yet in the hands of its foster parents. The little boy, Artle, is living with Rooker's sister, near Brooklyn, Morgan

Rooker's friends declare that the pictures drawn by the prosecution portraying Mrs. Rocker's poverty were much overdone. They say that when the murdered woman's trunk was opened by her sisters it was found to contain nine dresses and four silk waist, The dresses, they say, were in good condition. Rooker's uncle, in talking of the curious fascination which the murdered woman seemed to exert over her husband, said: "After the couple separated Rooker came down to Morgan county to work for me on the farm. He constantly talked of 'Mag.' as he called her, and it seemed that he couldn't forget her. We talked about the woman frequently. We were talking once about her reported conduct here in the city and Rooker declared he was willing to forgive her and live with her again.

"'I can't resist that woman,' he said to me. 'She can wind me around her finger and whatever she tells me to do, that I've got

"Margaret Rooker was a mighty attractive oman," continued the uncle. "She was not particularly good-looking in the face, but she was of that mold that made Rooker love her till he went distracted. There wasn't a more inoffensive man in Morgan county than Lonnie Rooker."

A POINT IN GOVERNOR'S REPLY. Failure to Receive Names of the Pe-

titioning Legislators.

Governor Matthews was not ready last evening to make public his answer to the request of the Republican State committee for an extra session of the Legislature. Mr. Matthews has the answer prepared, there being circumstantial evidence that some of the work was done yesterday, but he wishes mittee before its text is made public. The committee did not make public the contents of the petition until it was with Mr. Matthews, so the latter intends to return the

It is no secret that Mr. Matthews refuses to call an extra session of the Legislature, but his answer to points raised is looked to tion and study, he endeavors to answer each point. He lays signifiname the members of the Legislature who have signed individual petitions for an extra on and a pledge to transact no other ss than the making of a fair appor-

T. F. PARKER'S WAY OF SETTLING HIS FAMILY TROUBLES.

Proposed to William Snow that Mrs Parker Should Choose Between Them-A Letter.

Thomas F. Parker, a young scroll sawyer living at Ohio and Spring streets, has long suspected his wife of infidelity with William Snow, a married man, who kept a "speak easy," or "quart house," at Columbia avenue and Fifteenth street. For the last year Parker has been working at Shelbyville. He was in the habit of coming home every other Saturday night. He generally returned to Shelbyville Sunday evening, in time to be there for work Monday morning. He has known for a long time that Snow visited his wife during his absence at Shelbyville. Last week he received information that convinced him he was being wronged. Instead of arming himself with a shotgun and starting to look for the man who had desecrated the sanctity of his home, Parker took a philosophical view of the case and sat down and penned the following let-

ter to Snow: "Sir-No doubt you are aware that I am acquainted with the circumstances and facts concerning you and Mary, for I guess she has told you that she made a full confession to me last Saturday night. She also admitted that you loved each other very much. Of course, I got mad for awhile, but after careful consideration I came to the conclusion that the most sensible thing to do was to release all claim on her and take the children and let you have her, but she said that she would not part with the children. I then told her that I would send for you and see how much you would furnish for her support and I would furnish the balance. She studied over that and said that she did not know what to do. I finally told her that something must be done, and I would leave it to her. She told me Sunday that she would try and give you up and move down here with me, but since then she has changed her mind. I got a letter from ler o-day telling me that she can't live happy without you and requested me to write to you to meet me at her house next Sunday and see if we can make the arrangements satisfactory to all three of us. I will be in Indianapolis to-morrow afternoon and will stay until Sunday evening. I will be at her house all day Sunday, and if you love her and we can all talk the matter over quietly together and come to some understanding without having any more scandal than there is. You know that the longer the delay the greater the scandal there is. I am willing to do my part and I know she will do hers if you will do yours, for her love is a love that any man ought to feel proud of; I might still have had her if I had treated her right. Please don't let this be known for her sake, for you know how people talk about anything like this. Hoping to see you on Sunday, I remain yours re-THOMAS F. PARKER."

SNOW READ IT TO HIS WIFE. The letter was mailed at Shelbyville on Friday. Snow received it Saturday morning, and, with more bravado than discretion. proceeded to read it in the presence of his wife, making some boasting remark that excited her curiosity and aroused her jealousy. She demanded to be shown the letter. He refused. She made a dive for the letter, but he held it above his head. After a lively scramble she got it away from him. It was awfully crumpled, and torn almost in twain, but was still perfectly legible. Now, it happened that Mrs. Snow was also suspicious that all was not right between her husband and Mrs. Parker. Indeed, she had once complained to the police about their actions, asking that they be arrested. When she read the letter she became infuriated. She was not at all agreeable to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Parker, and, after donning her best clothes and bonnet, she sallied down to the police station Saturday afternoon and turned the letter over to Superintendent Colbert. He told her that the affair was not a matter for police interference as it then stood, but that if the proposed deal was carried out he might be able to take some action. She returned home, but said nothing to her husband about where she had been, and when he asked her what she had done with the letter she evad-

Snow will be remembered through his connection with the Coxey movement two years ago. He was actively identified with the Fry branch of Coxey's army, and it was through his agency that Landers's old pork house over in the river bottoms was obtained for barracks for the "hobos," who encamped there until driven out of town by the police. He was employed about the food market during the hard winter that followed the ill-fated Coxey movement. He is said to be a member of the Progress Club. At one time he was a religious exhorter, from statements made to Superintendent Colbert by Mrs. Snow. Until two or three weeks ago he ran a "speak easy" called the "Last Chance," at the corner of Columbia avenue and Fifteenth street, where he now resides. He sold liquors under a government license, but when the police learned that he was violating its provisions his place was closed up. Yesterday afternoon this Populistic Don Juan gave his side of the story. After hedging and squirming under a heavy crossfire of questions, he admitted having received Parker's letter, but denied that the man had any cause for writing it. He said for about two years and had employed him upon one occasion. Since that time they have been friendly, and he occasionally visited at Parker's house. He said that the whole trouble was due to Parker's unreasonable jealousy and outside interference. Some one had written Parker anonymous letters, he sald, and intimated that it was Mrs. Snow, He refused to allow his wife to make any statements, although she seemed anxious to speak. When she put in a word once or twice her husband silenced her with a threatening glance. She managed to say, however, that she did not intend to let the matter drop until the wrong was righted. When at the station house, Mrs. Snow told the superintendent that she supposed she would never be able to have confidence in her husband again, although she supposed she would continue to live with him, as, woman-like, she "loved him in spite of his faults." She also told the superintendent that she loved Snow's little blind child. her stepson, and that she intended to stick by him for the sake of their children.

THE PARKERS REUNITED. Parker spoke quite freely of the occurrence last night. He said he had suspected for several months that Snow was a sneak and a cur, and that last Thanksgiving day he ordered him out of the house, telling him never to return while he was away from home. Mrs. Parker, a buxom young woman. with a big mouth and shiny teeth, formed quite a contrast to her husband, who is a frail fellow. She is evidently the strongerwilled of the two. She was enraged to think her name would get in the papers, and threatened all sorts of vengeance upon Mrs. Snow for going to the police with the letter. "Now, my dear," remonstrated Parker, "you must not blame her. You would have done the same thing. The trouble is that you went a little too far."

"What are you going to do, Mr. Parker?"

"Oh, Mary and I have settled all our differences. Sae made a full confession to me, and has promised to go with me to live in Shelbyville. We will move there at once. Parker said that, in writing Snow that he had received a letter from Mary, saying she had decided she could not live without Snow, he made a false statement. His idea in doing so was to prove to her that Snow cared nothing for her. He says that he did not believe, when he wrote the letter asking Snew to visit his house for a "family council," that Snow would accept the invitation, as he looked upon him as a coward, and did not believe he would dare to face him. Parker blames himself for ever inviting Snow to visit his home, as he says he knew him to be an old roue, who was always boasting of his conquests and speaking lightly of his female acquaintances. He thinks that Snow is wholly to blame for his wife's indiscretions. Parker seems to be a good provider, as his family is living in a comfortable home, and the with interest. Mr. Matthews has prepared a bevy of little children seems perfectly happy short answer in which, after some considera- | and contented. While Parker has but few graces of person, he outshines Snow, who is a tall, angular man perhaps fifty years old, untidy in dress and of a slouchy air. According to the present programme Mr. Parker will move his wife and babies to Shelbyville. He says that if Snow ever darkens his doors again he will shoot him at sight. Mrs. Snow hopes that what little money her husband makes will go towards the support of herself and children, includ-

ing Snow's blind boy, but last evening they had determined upon nothing definite as to

HUNTING A PLACE TO SLEEP. The Three Urchins, However, Sus-

pected of Larceny. Last week H. Cline, who keeps a pawn shop at 189 East Washington street, reported that two boys had entered his store and stolen two watches. Yesterday the detectives arrested Edward Elliott, William Kelly and Eddy Estes. The latter of the three street urchins was arested for loitering, while the others are charged with larceny. The boys were found trying to open a door into the rooms of the Cleveland Club. They had a key that fit the lock, and told the detectives that they were hunting a place to sleep at nights.

MURPHY'S NEW STAND

HIS TEMPERANCE LEAGUE WILL NOT JOIN THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Warm Discussion at the Meeting Yesterday Over the Action of the Apostle.

The exercises of the Murphy Temperance League were diverted slightly yesterday afternoon from the usual channel, and for a little while the brethren dwelt toleague to slip a cog. Many of the mem-While they love Mr. Murphy and honor him for the work he has done, some of them feel that his recent bolt is not in strict accord with the constitution of the league, which forbids politics in its ranks.

Anticipating something out of the ordinary, an immense crowd packed Grand Army Hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large and handsome portrait of Francis Murphy looked down on the audience from above the rostrum.

I don't know just now to open this meeting to-day," said President Cleaveland after song and prayer. "I don't know whether we can call this the Francis Murphy gospel temperance meeting or not. The old rooster has flown the fence, it seems; but the chickens will keep in the same old line. We'll have to scratch for ourselves, now, I guess, and I don't just know what we will call this organization. We might call it the Indianapolis Temperance League or something like that, but I guess we will have to discard the 'Francis.' I want it understood that there is to be no third party in this league. We can vote any way we please. The newspapers have helped us and the Democrats and the Republicans have helped us. I want you to be careful and bring no politics into this organization. The first man that makes a break in that direction will get called down. I've invited Mr. McWhirter to speak to us to-day. He's a Prohibitionist, but he's got enough sense to keep his place."

The choir started a song as the president took his seat and drowned the applause that followed his remarks. Before the last echo of the song had died away a big, broad-shouldered man sprang to his feet from a seat well up in front. He was Frank McGinnis, one of the best workers of the league "I think those remarks were all uncalled for," he exclaimed, addressing the presi-

"No, they were not uncalled for," cried another one of the league's prominent members. "What Mr. Cleaveland said was "It's not all right," was the hasty in-terpolation of Mr. McGinnis. "Nobody has a right to read Francis Murphy out of this

"No, indeed," spoke up Frank Reynolds, from the platform. "If it had not been for Francis Murphy I would probably be in the ditch to-day. I love him for what he has done for me. If Mr. Murphy wants to take this step, he has a right to take it." Then the choir sang "Rescue the Perishing," nearly everybody in the room joining in the chorus. After this short speeches in reference to Francis Murphy and the temperance cause were made by the mem-

bers of the league. "In regard to this Murphy temperance cause," said one enthusiastic speaker, "it is bound to forge ahead because the Almighty God is behind it. I will always love Francis Murphy, no matter in what political party he is or where he is. I don't care what party he belongs to. I think more of him than any man in the world. I hope the league will always continue un-

der his name, whether he is with us or not. I would have filled a drunkard's grave, I fear, if it had not been for him. Brethren, I am in great trouble to-day. I am down-hearted and distressed. I want a drink of whisky, and I know that if I take it I am lost. Pray for me, Christian people, that I may not fall. To-night I give you an invitation to a solemn ordeal. Come to the First Baptist Church to-night and you will see me immersed there. Fourteen weeks ago I took the pledge, but the appetite I have to-day is a terrible thing. Pray for me and help me to keep from taking a drink."

F. T. McWhirter arose and said he wanted to emphasize the loyalty shown by the members of the league toward Francis Murphy. He said the league had no reason to fear because its leader had announced a change of views. "Let us look into the hearts and motives of men. Let us make this to the doctrine of deism, that He cannot and politics in the effort to get men to sign "Yes, it's the gospel of Jesus Christ that

attracts," said another speaker, "That is the theme and that is what people come here to hear, and nothing else." "By the grace of God we are going to be loyal to the path," said Joseph Taggart. "It is impossible for the league to be anything else than what it is. It is written in our constitution that politics cannot come here, but a majority of the members come here, but a majority of the members can change the constitution if they desire. Let us gain strength and say no more about this business to-day. Mr. Murphy himself has no right to plead on this floor for the third party or for any political party." After the song "Keep in the Middle of the Road" more speeches were made.
"I don't know what is to be done about the name of this league," remarked President Cleaveland in closing the meeting. "But there's one thing I want to say: didn't open this meeting with a bob-tail flush. I had a full hand to back me. I think it was generally understood how this meeting was to be opened. Mr. Murphy has been a great help to us, but we can The question of changing the name of the organization will probably be discussed by the league at its business meeting Thurs-

IT DIED IN THE BUGGY.

Brownsburg Couple Find Their Babe Dead Under the Lap Robes.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Collins. of Brownsburg, died in the arms of its mother while the parents were driving home after visiting friends here yesterday afternoon. As they neared Emrichsville Mrs. Collins complained of feeling chilly and they stopped at that village to a range the lap robes. On turning back the blankets Mrs. Collins found that her babe was dead. She was nearly prostrated with grief and may be unable to survive the shock, owing to her feeble condition. Mr. Collins turned about and drove to the home of Mr. Casley, a relative, living at 264 Blake street. Collier & Murphy took charge of the re-mains of the little one and notified the coroner, who will hold an inquest. When the parents left town the babe was in the best of health and crowed and laughed engagingly. No cause is known for its death, but it is supposed the babe contracted some acute lung disease from the winter air. Mr. Collins is a brother of inspector John Collins, of the street-railroad service.

A Fire on Montana Street. The fire department had a run to No. 77 Montana street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The house, a one-story frame, occupied by Mrs. Boyd, was the property of David Brown. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The amount

of the loss is unknown. Charged with Car Breaking. Oliver Cousin and Eddie Johnson, both sixteen years of age, were arrested by detectives Thornton and Kinney yesterday.
They were accused of car-breaking. The former is a colored youth, while his companion is white.

WASHINGTON DIVINE PREACHES AT CHRIST CHURCH.

General Expectancy that He Will Accept the Call Tendered Him by This Church.

The pulpit of Christ Church was occupied yesterday morning by Rev. A. J. Graham, of Washington, P. C., who has been extended a call to the rectorship of the church, which is to be united with Grace Cathedral. The call extended to Mr. Graham, therefore, is an invitation for him to ultimately become rector of the cathedral, and consequently a great interest was shown in his appearance yesterday. Christ Church was well filled. Mr. Graham fulfilled all the expectations and won the good will of those over whom he will probably be placed in

Mr. Graham labored under some disadvantage in his first sermon here. He was suffering with a severe cold which made him hesitate on attempting to preach at all. He also realized that his first sermon would be critically observed and, being his first, more would probably be expected of him than otherwise. Notwithstanding, he conducted the services with an earnestness and spoke in a forcible manner that pleased the congregation, so a disappointment will probgether in discord instead of peace and ably be felt if he does not accept the call unity. The recent avowal of Francis extended to him. Concerning his answer to Murphy that he had become an out-and-out | the call of the Christ Church vestry, Mr. Prohibitionist was the jar that caused the Graham expressed an unwillingness to speak last evening. He said he would probably bers of the league do not take kindly to | have an answer for the vestry by Thursday the change of front on the part of the or Friday, but he must first consult the father of temperance work in this city. | vestry of his present church, St. Mark's, in Washington. Mr. Graham states that he will return home to-day and prepare himself to make an answer as soon as possible. Mr. Graham is a young appearing man, whose words and manner denote an earnestness and sincerity that should combine to make him successful. He possesses a personal magnetism that is pleasing. Unbelief and its remedy was the general subject of Mr. Graham's sermon. "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief," was the text. Foilowing in the service of the servi lowing is, in part, the sermon on the text: been prevalent, and, judging the future the past, we believe that it always will even among the most devout Christian people. Let us draw a true and sharp distinc-tion between unbelief and disbelief. The latter is a malicious and direct antagonism to belief in God or His revelation to man. The former simply indicates the limitations of the human mind and human nature in its

present state. Unbelief indicates the inhend and understand God and His dealings with mankind. Unbelief in the individual may be something against which the individual struggles—the inability to believe without any doubt a truth which it longs to believe. In this sense the man in the Gospel spoke to Christ and said, 'Lord, I believe, help thou not my disbelief, but my unbelief.' There is given me a clear vision of God and His purposes with mankind.
"The causes of unbelief are numerous, th fundamental cause being the one indicated, namely, the limitation of the human mind Perhaps the next most potent cause lies in the multitude of self-constituted teachers who, having no hope or firm belief in the church of Christ as a divine institution and the interpreter of God's will, set up the dogma of individual interpretations, and this, with many conflicting systems, fill the minds of men and women who are seeking the truth with uncertainty and unbelief."
"We will admit," said Mr. Graham, "the use of unbelief, inasmuch as God permits

it, and its use is primarily to urge the individual on in seeking a firmer grasp of God and a deeper insight into His will. There is therefore a sense in which we may truly say that each man has to work out his own religion and make his own creed. Because, when youth passes into manhood and womanhood and the great battle of life begins, men and women seek and desire, not show, but reality, not defini-tions, but the things themselves, not a God of the imagination, but a God of thistory. In this sense we may say that the struggle of any honest man—doubter, if you please—tends to make his own religion or creed, not in the sense of opposing Christ's church, but hy vitalizing, as with an electric shock, all the dead forces and definitions of God and Christ, the church, life and starting the conductions of the church of the conductions of the church of the ch and eternity. Experience and observation teach us that the men and women of today who are stamping their impress on others and inspiring them with noble ambitions and with strength to realize those ambitions are the men and women who

have struggled through doubt and up the the heights above where faith is clear. "Unbelief is not a sin. One cannot prevent brids from flying over his head, but he can prevent them from building nests in his hair. Until unbelief has become combined with listlessness and indifference it is not sin. The poet's word is absolutely true-there is more faith in honest doubt, believe me, than in half the creed, taking honest doubt in the sense of honest unbelief and taking creeds to represent doctrinal forms which have never been vitalized "As an aid to the removal of unbelief Almighty God has given us a threefold revelation-one is in nature, one is in the per-son of Jesus Christ and the other in the mystical spiritual revelation of himself to the idividual when the individual is bur-dened and wearied, blind and reaching out for God. At such times closer is He than breathing and nearer than hands and feet. This last revelation is the personal revelation of the Creator to creatures. The earthly father and mother whose voice could not reach the child would indeed be poor excuses for parents, and the Father in heavtouch and reneve any uneas child of His, is no God to be commended either to the mind or the affections of

"In the times of success and failures, when the young heart is hot and restless or the old is subdued and slow, under all conditions of life, when doubt and unbelief bring a mist and a driving rain, God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost is able to touch and to relieve." Mr. Graham was unable to take part in the services at Christ Church yesterday afternoon or conduct the services last even-

Brightwood Y. M. C. A. Meeting. Secretary Callender, of the Railroad Men's Y. M. C. A., of Pittsburg, addressed the friends and members of the Brightwood Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The lecture hall was fairly well filled. The meeting opened with prayer and song. after which the speaker was introduced by Mr. Gatchel, the home secretary. Mr. Callender had a unique method of presenting his texts to the eyes as well as the ears of his audience by what he called Bible signals, and the spirit of the method appealed forcibly to the railroader. Upon cards of red, green, white and blue, about the regular size of train markers, he had a number of texts printed suitable for the signal represented, and these were displayed in plain view of his audience-red for danger, green for caution, white for safety and blue for protection. During his talk he used the texts in the order in which the signals are here given. He also referred to incidents and accidents met in everyday life by the railroader for his illustrations. Before the meeting closed the home secretary made the announcement that "Jim" Burwick would be at Brightwood to conduct meetings for the association from April 19 to

At the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. E. M. C. Botterill addressed the gospel meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, taking for his subject "Bittersweet." "The man who first manufactured sugar-coated pills," he said, "conferred a great favor on suffering humanity. There is a divine principle in making the bitter things of ife sweet and seeking for the good that may be in them. Hypocrisy and wicked-ness is gilded over and may lead to ruin those who are tempted by their pleasing outward appearances." The speaker depicted many striking instances that held the attention of the men present. F. W. Douglass, of the devotional committee, had charge of the meeting, and the boys' choir

Bethel A. M. E. Church. Rev. T. W. Henderson, of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, entered upon a series of sermons Sunday morning which promises to

be very interesting. The theme of his first sermon was "Self-deception." His theme for next Sunday is "Deceiving Others." A Call to Rev. John E. Pounds. Yesterday the official board of the Central Christian Church, by a unanimous vote, invited Rev. John E. Pounds, of Cleveland, O., to become the permanent pastor of the church. Special services conducted by Rev. Mr. Pounds, assisted by Professor W. E.

every evening this week. There were five additions at the services yesterday. The subject of the evening sermon was "He that winneth souls is wise." The wisdom of this work and the value of souls were the points

COFFIN CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

It Was Set on the Calendar for Hearing To-Day.

Oral argument in the case of Francis Coffin, charged with wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank, will be heard by the Supreme Court of the United States some time this week. The case is on the calendar for to-day, but it will not be reached for several days. A decision is expected fore the adjournment of the court in May, for the summer vacation, although it is not certain that such will be the case. W. H. H. Miller is now in New York and will go to Washington to take part in the argument. Ferd Winter will also go. They will represent Francis Coffin, while the government will be represented by the Solicitor-general. It is not expected that District Attorney Burke will take part in

DENOUNCES THE BOARD

DR. F. J. VAN VORHIS CRITICISES STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

He Also Finds that Many Abuses Have Grown Around the City Dispensary.

Dr. F. J. Van Vorhis addressed the Progress Club yesterday on the subject of "Public Health." Dr. Van Vorhis was a member of the State Senate in 1881 and as such was the author of the law creating the State Sta the author of the law creating the State Board of Health. He charaterized the board as a miserable failure and a disgrace to the State, and said it has not done a single thing that was contemplated in the law that created it. He says the law was purposely worded to give the board power to do certain things, but not saying that it should do them, so as to allow some discretion on the part of the members, believing that the discretion would be used to the advantage of the State. On the contrary, it has been used simply as a member of the City Council, he drafted the ordinance creating the City Dispensary, but said he would now, if it were in his power, wipe it from the city. He said both laws were intended for good purposes and might be put to good uses, but as it is, they are detrimental to the interests of the people. "I am satisfied that fully 75 per cent. of the cases treated at the City Dispensary," he

said, "are cases that arise from disgraceful causes, for which the public is not responsible and should not be called upon to treat. It is also a place that is imposed upon by many people who are fully able to pay for medical attendance. With these facts in view I think it would be a blessing to remove the entire institution by fire, as you would a plague spot." The State Board of Health received a by Plates at 65c, 75c and \$1 and strong scoring on account of its reports,

which are printed at the expense of the State and expected to be of some value to the people. Dr. Van Vorhis secured a copy of the report printed last year, expecting to find some statistics of deaths, births and diseases in Marion county, and was much disappointed when he found that intead of such the report informed him that Hon. W. S. Fielding, premier and provincial secretary, is chairman of the Board of Health of Nova scotia, and that several men, with long unpronounceable Spanish names, are members of the Board of Health of Mexico, and so on, for twenty or more pages, printed at the expense of the State. Taking up the statistics of the City Health Board, Dr. Van Vorhis showed that the death rate is about sixteen to the thousand. Of this number, he said, it was clearly shown that three of the sixteen deaths are due to preventable causes, which would make perfect sanitation and care of public health reduce the annual deaths about 423. The United

States government estimates the value of a soldier at \$1,000, and in England a human life is valued at \$720, taking merely the actual value to the world, without allowing humane considerations to enter the calculation. Considering each of these 423 lives worth \$500. the loss in one year amounted to \$211,500. With each death from preventable sickness, the loss of time by the sickness during the lifetime is averaged at 720 days by English statisticians, and the loss in wages and necessary expense at \$2 a day. On an estimate of a loss of 500 days, the loss in this city annually from this source is \$425,000, which, with the other amount, makes a total of \$636,-500 annual loss. Dr. Van Vorhis gave these figures simply to show what the people here are losing in cash each year by not having the proper sanitation for the city. In regard to this Dr. Van Vorhis said: "Seven-eighths of the population of Marion county," said the speaker, "are within, and most of the loss occurs within, the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis; and yet, in our city where we maintain a fire department at the expense of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 and a police department at almost the same sum, and expend on our streets \$250,000 or more, we ought to be ashamed to have it known that our Board of Health is very grudgingly allowed less than \$5,000. Three or four sanitary policemen are expected to police a city fifteen to twenty miles in circumference, take care of the sanitary condition of the city and keep a record of its vital statistics at an expense of less than \$5,000. It is absurd! It cannot be done.' "It is a fact-deplorable, but a fact,-that concerning those things that pertain to public health, and certain things that tend to produce disease, there is greater ignorance than concerning almost anything else con-nected with practical, everyday life," con-tinued Dr. Van Vorhis. "Have you ever observed the fact that there are more humbugs labeled 'medicine' than all other business de ceptions combined? If not, think of it now and consider why it is so. The explanation is simply: Ignorance is the soil where humbugs are indigenous. The richer the soil, the more numerous will be the deceptions it invites, and the more luxuriously will they

"The principal thought that was in my mind when I drafted the bill for the law creating the State Board of Health was that its work would be primarily and prin-cipally educational. I have taken occasion more than once to complain that the board has made no effort to educate the public. Several years ago the friends of sanitary science and those interested in the work held a few meetings in different parts of the State; but their meetings were soon discontinued, and since then the little money allowed has, in part, at least, been used in making useless trips to neighboring cities, under pretense of sanitary investigation (but the real purpose of which was entirely different), and in the publication of worthless reports that show nothing at all but the inefficiency of the board and how little has been done. What the public needs is not papers from foreign sources discussing scientific subjects they do not understand, but practical teaching of the simplest elementary principles to those who do not know them. Dr. Van Vorhis then took up the subjec

of eating and clothing, which he held to be the most important of all things, except the refraining from actual contact with disease Clothing, he said, should be warm enough to enable the body to remain at the normal temperature without drawing too much upon the power of the system to make heat. As to food, he thought there is a general misapprehension as to the amount to be eaten and the time of eating it. While not advotake to think that people who do little man ual labor should stint themselves in eat-Eat as much as the appetite calls for as long as digestion is good; if the digestion is not good, visit a physician. The most serious mistake, he said, is in the belief that a light evening mea! should be eaten. Follow the habits of animals, instigated by the wisdom of nature, and eat as much as desired and then go to sleep. He recalled one in-stance where a school teacher had called to see him in regard to wakefulness at night. He could sleep well until about 3 o'clock in the morning, but after that time could no sleep. Medicines were given, but the patient became even worse. A month later the teacher called on the doctor and said he had the first full night's sleep that he had had in several months. On questioning him, it was learned that he had spent the evening with a friend, and had eaten a very hearty evening meal-so much that he feared he would not sleep. That let the secret out; the man had believed he must not eat much at night or he
would not sleep well. He ate light meals and
still did not sleep. He made them even
lighter, and sleep was further from him.
He then reduced his evening meal to almost
nothing. Nature rebelled and would awaken
him early in the movement of the him early in the morning on account of the craving of the system for food.

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In this connection the Merrell-Soule Com-pany, of Syracuse, has come conspicuously to the front with their None Such Mince Meat, a material for desserts, the prom-inent features of which are its wholesome-ness, richness of flavor, and the remark-ably short time in which it can be prepared for the table. The ingredients of this Mince Meat are

prepared by exact rule, and with the greatest care. In no kitchen in the land is there apples and the selected meat are chopped by steam power; the currants are washed and rewashed by the same method. The raisins are seeded, the sugar ground, the spices mixed, and every operation performed with the skill that would meet the approval of the most particular housewife. The pro-prietors recognize that the immense sales of their products rest entirely on its being maintained at the highest possible standard and it is their experience that those who try it once are unwilling to go back to the old laborious way of making mince ples, but accept the new order of things as thankfully as they do the sewing machine or the

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